Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1829.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 456.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, consequent on peculations, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 75 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

NUMBER 13.

An Act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to allow further time to complete the settling and locating of military land warrants," approved the twenty sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, and, also, the operations of the act, approved twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which by the said act of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four is revived, be, and the said acts are hereby, extended and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the twenty-sixth day of May next.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 5th Feb. 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NUMBER 14.

An Act authorizing the laying off a town on Bean river, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a tract of land in the State of Illinois, at and including "Galena," on Bean river, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor of the Public Lands for the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, be laid off into town lots, streets, and avenues, and into out lots, having regard to the lots and streets already surveyed, in such manner, and of such dimensions, as may seem proper. *Provided*, the said tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each, nor shall the out lots exceed the quantity of two acres each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plat thereof shall be returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, and within twelve months thereafter the lots shall be offered to the highest bidder at public sale, under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such other times as he shall think proper. *Provided*, that no town lot shall be sold for a less sum than five dollars; and *provided further* that a quantity of ground of proper width on the said river, and running therewith the whole length of the said town, shall be reserved from sale for public use, and remain for ever a common highway.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said Surveyor to class the lots already surveyed, in the said town of Galena, into three classes, according to the relative value thereof, on account of situation and eligibility for business, without regard, however, to the improvements made thereon; and previous to the sale of the said lots as aforesaid, each and every person, or his, her, or their legal representative or representatives, who shall heretofore have obtained from the agent of the United States a permit to occupy any lot or lots in the said town of Galena, or who shall have actually occupied and approved any lot or lots in the said town, or within the tract of land hereby authorized to be laid off into lots, shall be permitted to purchase such lot or lots, by paying therefor, in cash, if the same fall within the first class, as aforesaid, at the rate of twenty five dollars per acre; if within the second class, at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre; and if within the third class, at the rate of ten dollars per acre: *Provided*, that no one of the persons aforesaid shall be permitted to purchase by authority of this section more than one half acre of ground; unless a larger quantity shall be necessary to embrace permanent improvements already made.

Approved: 5th Feb. 1829.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

A Resolution amendatory of a Joint Resolution passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, within thirty days before the adjournment of every Congress, each House shall proceed to vote for a Printer to execute its work for and during the succeeding Congress, and the person having the majority of all the votes given shall be considered duly elected; and that so much of the resolution, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "A resolution directing the manner in which the printing of Congress shall be executed, fixing the prices thereof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers," as is altered by this resolution, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

Approved: 5th Feb. 1829.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26. 1828. 20

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 23

Carriages and Couches,

made by Samuel Lander.

HAVING erected a shop, and procured materials for the purpose of Mr. Landers' carrying on the above business, and the *Windsor and Fancy Chair* business, I can inform the public that they can be supplied at the above establishment, in Lincolnton, N. Carolina. Mr. Lander, as a workman, perhaps is not surpassed by any in the state, and by few in the U. States. The patronage of the publick is humbly solicited, will be thankfully received, and I think I can with safety say the work will be made faithfully and honestly; and will be sold upon reasonable terms. t55

February 12th, 1829. JAS. BIVINGS.

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for *cash*; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made *Sulkey*. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [54....*1st Aug.*]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for *accidents*. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

225,000 acres of LAND

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood in the state of North Carolina, on the waters of Swannano, French Board, Tuckasege and Oconalufty Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of *Iron Ore* have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Ashville. JAS. COOK, *Agent.*

Nov. 14th, 1828. 6mt66

NOTICE.....Whereas my wife Rebecca Bird, has left my bed and board, from a cause which precludes the possibility of a return I, therefore forewarn all persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts which she may contract.—*Feb.* 1829. 3t56 WM. C. BIRD.

SPEECH

OF MR. JONES, OF ROWAN,

On Mr. Potter's Bill to reduce the Salaries of the Supreme Court and Superior Court Judges, and the several other officers therein named.

Mr. Speaker: On a subject that seems to concern one of the most valuable institutions of the country, I shall be pardoned for presuming to give the House my crude and undigested ideas. And let me premise, that it is much to be feared, that we cannot give this matter that calm and unbiassed examination which its importance seems to demand, and which it should be the aim of all enlightened bodies to bestow on all subjects of their deliberation. Economy is a virtue which it becomes nations, as well as individuals, to practise; and in a republican government, it is still more essential. But economy is also a *word*, and one of magical power over the imaginations of the mass of the people. Like the talisman of the Eastern Prince, it can agitate the waters, but it cannot give to them a healing property. There is, Mr. Speaker, amongst the community, at this time, a diseased feeling on the subject of the public funds, which, as wise Physicians, it becomes us to soothe rather than irritate.

The reason stated in the preamble of the bill before us for this reduction is, that the condition of the people of North Carolina has materially altered since the compensations of the officers named in the bill were fixed. As to the Judges of the Supreme Court, against whom I consider the bill as mainly directed, it is not denied by the gentleman from Granville, but that these officers are deserving of their salaries; not but that they are qualified for the station they occupy qualified too, at a vast sacrifice of health and comfort, by days of toil, and nights of watching. No, sir—such is not either the allegation of the gentleman, or the recital of his bill. But, in fact, that we are *too poor* to give adequate compensation to these meritorious officers.

Before we give our verdict in favor of this plea of insolvency, let us examine a little into its correctness. I hold in my hand a statement made out by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, from which it appears, that at the beginning of this session, the receipts of 1828, and the balance of the last year on hand, is $174 234 01: that the amount of disbursements for the year ending 1st November, 1828, was $80,890 41 1-4—leaving a balance in the Treasury of $93,343 59 3 4. To this amount add the sum of $67,260 03, the balance due from the estate of the late Treasurer, and which, as we have been assured, is undoubtedly *secure*, we have an available fund, clear of all charges, of $160,603 62 3 5: besides the amount vested in Stock in the different Banks; besides the *large sums* due upon the bonds of the purchasers of the Cherokee lands; and the vast wealth which the State possesses in the unappropriated lands in the different parts of the state.

With such a surplus fund, can it be necessary to make the retrenchment on the score of necessity?—and even if it were true, that our state were so straitened in her circumstances, would not reason tell us to make the reduction any where else than in these salaries? But let us look a little further, and see what is the amount in the proposed saving. According to the present bill, the saving on the four officers first mentioned, viz: the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Courts, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller, would be about $7,780. Suppose we distribute this amongst the community. According to the returns of the late Presidential election, 51,775 voters went to the polls—add one tenth for votes not given in, and taxable polls not entitled to vote, which is certainly a very low estimate, and we have at least 57,000 tax-paying men in North Carolina. Taking into calculation the whole revenue, and dividing the whole saving amongst 57,000 persons and supposing the saving to be $3,000, there is one sixth of a cent saved to each individual. Now, only conceive the tax we pay to pride, to pleasure, to ambition, and the train of follies that are constantly besetting us, and how infinitely small does this saving appear.

The gentleman from Granville (Mr. Potter,) when he first submitted this proposition, told us of the great difficulties under which the people are laboring, and the anxiety with which they are looking to us for relief. If any of us have permitted our constituents to believe that we could make any sensible diminution of the load of pecuniary distress which now overhangs the country—in other words, that we could help them to pay their debts by legislative enactments, we have done exceedingly wrong; wrong in sporting with the feelings of the miserable, by encouraging false hopes—wrong, again, because an anxiety to make some show towards making good such expectations, naturally betrays us into a sort of parsimony, which is worse than extravagance. But the gentlemen from Granville, who introduced this bill, has told us, that we are to reduce these salaries, because money was more plenty at the time the salary was fixed than it is now—that a dollar then was scarcely worth as much as 75 cents is now. In answer, I can tell the gentleman, that the business of the Supreme Court has been, for the last four years, more than double the quantity brought before that Court during the first four years of its existence.

But if this reasoning is to prevail, let it prevail to its *full extent*. In 1819, when the salary of the Supreme Court Judges was fixed, the pay of a member of this house was the same that it is now. By the same rule, we ought to reduce our own compensation. How awkward should we appear, if, when we went home, we told our constituents about our having fleeced these venerable gentlemen out of a part of their salaries, and some inquisitive fellow should ask us "if we had contributed in part of our pay towards the public emergencies? O, we would say, 'our own pay is too small; we fully deserve all that *we get*.' 'I do not know that,' says he—'I *have been* looking over the journals of the Assembly, and, for all the good you have done the country, the Judges of the Supreme Court seem as well entitled to their compensation as you to yours. If you had adjourned a week sooner, you would have saved $5.000, and that would have been nearly three times as much as you have saved on the salaries of the Judges. Economy, like charity, should begin at home, and you ought not to have tried generosity at the expense of others.'

But the same gentleman has told us, that we ought to graduate public salaries according to the fluctuations of the market for our staples. That is to say, we are to take a corrected list of the *Prices Current*, and figure it out by the Rule of Three. The proposition would then stand thus: If a pound of cotton cost so much, what would be the salary of a Judge?

But as this would be very troublesome, and as my friend from Orange (Mr. Waddell,) has shown, you could not tell, at any given time, the precise amount of compensation an officer might be entitled to, it would seem, therefore, better, and certainly no compromise of the principle laid down by the gentleman from Granville, and insisted on again and again, that they should be paid, like Virginia Overseers, in a part of the crop. This, it is true, would be a novelty in this country, but it is a mode of compensation that has been practised in other countries. The clergy of England receive their tythes in produce. In Virginia, I have understood, they used to pay their Colonial Governor in tobacco; and in the quasi government of Franklin, which many years ago existed beyond the Smoky Mountains, they paid their Magistrate and Judges in furs and deer skins.

In North Carolina the adoption of such a principle would be as suitable as any where else in the world—I take it for granted, that we are not going to reduce the other salaries and not scale *our own*, then as you see we could get our pay in the staples themselves, and each to his own fancy and taste—thus the gentlemen on the sea board and at the mouths of the large rivers, could lay in a year's provision of Herrings—the Mountaineers could draw their rations in *Chesnuts, Cranberries, Potatoes and Venison hams*, and for *myself*, as I have no use for Cotton, (the staple of my county) I should hope to be treated to a few barrels of *Sour Crout*. With this mode of compensation, we might expect to have a valuable Legislature, and Judges, at least equal to his honor in the *West Country*, who occupied himself on the seat of Justice, with cutting his toe nails, while the sheriff was running down and tying the jury.

But, Sir, to return to a more serious consideration of this question. The gentleman from Granville has told us that we should procure the best talents that the State can afford for the high and responsible trust of administering the law. Pray, Sir, how is this to be done without providing adequate compensation? The price of any thing is just what it will bring in the market. Can any one suppose that Lawyers who are making from 2,000 to 2,500 dollars a year, will quit their places for a seat on the Bench? Can any one believe that they are to be captivated by the tinsel of the name of Judge? Sir, they know too well the truth of honest Ezekiel Homespun's sage expression in the play, *that a title without some of the ready to support it, is a mighty 'wishy washy' sort of a thing*. But we are told there are men enough willing to accept the salaries—willing to accept the appointments, even when the salary is reduced. I admit it. You can get Judges at any price, no matter how low; but when you have by a niggardly parsimony, driven all the first rate men from your Courts, and set up dunderheads to pass in the last resort upon the lives, characters and property of your fellow-citizens, and even upon the validity of your 'own acts,' how is the Legislature to answer for the moral condition of the country that will ensue?

My friend from Orange, (Mr. Waddell,) has made a very forcible argument, and cited one of the highest authorities known to professional men, to prove that the Legislature have no consitutional power or legal right to reduce these salaries, that they have entered into a firm contract with these gentlemen, to pay them thus much while they continue to conduct themselves properly, and that it would not be competent for either party to withdraw from the stipulation without the consent of the other.

I agree to this proposition in its *fullest extent*. But, Sir, if the obligation of morality and common honesty between man and man succeed not in producing the reduction of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, I will put my honour on the issue that these venerable men will never insist upon the law, and for the very plain reason that they are the highest tribunal in the land; and any attempt to insist upon their rights would be liable to misconstruction.

But the fact of their being fettered by circumstances, in so much that they could hardly breathe a complaint, no matter what measures of injustice might be measured out to them, to honorable minds makes a *strong appeal*. But another unhappy consequence may result from this breach of a moral obligation, even were the sum proposed in the bill sufficient, men of the first talents will not hereafter trust to the faith of the Legislature, that could make such a precedent of injustice—they will not accept even a competent salary, when they know that salary is liable to fall with the first fall in the price of cotton!!

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another evil resulting from inadequate salaries to Judges, and I dare say there are very few in this House who have not witnessed it—I mean the practice of Superior Court Judges returning to practice—The influence which they obtain by the name of Judge, gives them an *undue weight* with both the Court and Jury, and often enables them to succeed in their causes in despite of *reason, justice and law*. Like the tariff, sir, it pampers one set of practitioners. Confine the respect and influence which the office confers upon the individual, to the sphere in which they were intended to act, and they beget confidence in the administration of justice and submission to the law. But suffer these to be often perverted to the purpose of speculation and private gain, and the office loses in dignity, whatever the individual acquires by the name

Mr. Speaker, I shall forbear to trespass longer on the kindness of the House; but before I take my seat, I must remind gentlemen of the earnest appeals that were made the other day in behalf of the dignity of the Court, upon the bill to establish a branch of the Supreme Court at Salisbury. I call upon gentlemen, who were on that occasion such sticklers for principle, to prove the sincerity of their motives, by standing up in defence of the Court now that it is in real danger. I call upon the gentlemen from Martin (Mr. Cooper) in particular, to come forward *now* and lend us his good word in the cause, which he then advocated so zealously—for if this measure prevails, we may indeed bid adieu to the permanency of the Supreme Court, and the independence of the Judiciary.

The Difference.—Not only is the British army supplied with chaplains, but each soldier is furnished with a Bible and prayer book. The books are first given to the soldier *gratis*, but if he loses or sells them, others are provided at his expense. Examination is made and deficiencies supplied every six months.

In the army of the United States about half a barrel of whiskey, per annum, is given to each soldier; but for chaplains, or Bibles, or any other means of religious improvement furnished by government, inquiry will be made in vain!

The Boston Palladium, in giving an account from another paper, of the bad custom of suffering dogs to enter houses of worship, observes: "This evil does not exist in Boston. The dogs, instead of disturbing divine service, go out of town with those who have no time to attend preaching."

George Coleman being once asked if he knew Theodore Hook, answered, "Oh yes, Hook and Eye are old associates."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Blennerhassett's Island.....The beautiful island of the Ohio which acquired unfortunate celebrity by the connexion of its owner with the fortunes of Colonel Burr, has been rendered classic ground by one of the flashes of poetry which brightened the dull mass of argument heap'd up in the trial of the military adventurer. The spot which was once the seat of elegance and liberal hospitality is gone to waste and desolation. The embellishments of art have disappeared, the palace crumbled, and the ornaments of taste withered. Drift wood encumbers the grounds and ruins strewed over the spot which was once an image of an earthly paradise. The former owner, unfortunately seduced by ambition to participate in the wild schemes formed by his bold and visionary companion, shaded in the ruin of fortune and the wreck of character. The island was abandoned and is now a memento of the folly of its possessor, exhibiting that desolation which the decay of nature brings on the deserted works of art. *Worcester Egis.*

A law has passed the Senate of Ohio laying a tax on old bachelors. It is said it will pass the House. The bachelors of Ohio must be a flat set of fellows not to kick up a dust. If they had the spirit of the New-York club they would set the world on fire sooner than pay a tax. *Noah.*

"What's the news?" asked a bachelor, the other morning. "The Editor of the Middletown Sentinel complains that he can't get a literary wife." "He does! the ungrateful fellow ought to be thankful he is so fortunate,"—said the bachelor, with a vinegar grin.

A bad Exception.—A gentleman finished a Eulogium on a lady with the following words: 'Ah, Sir! nothing beats a good wife" "I beg your pardon," rejoined a bye-stander, "a bad husband does."

Poverty and Knavery.—The poorer a man is, the more necessity there is for his being honest. A rich knave may, perhaps, prosper for a time in wordly affairs; but a poor knave will soon have as little credit as cash, and will not only suffer but deserve all the evils which poverty can inflict.

A new melo-drama has been brought out at the Coburg Theatre, called "Fifteen Years of the life of a Drunkard." The characters are a dissipated husband, a devoted wife, and a false friend—and are well drawn.

A new Invention, called Papier Linge, has recently attracted much notice in Paris. It consists of a paper made to resemble damask and other linen so closely, that it is impossible, without examination to detect the difference; and even to the touch the articles made of the papier linge are very much like linen. The price is very low: a napkin only costs 1 or 1 1-2 cent; and when they are dirty they are taken back at half price. A good sized table cloth sells for only 20 cents.

A Shop Keeper in New York, advertises for sale elegant Bridal Veils, and hopes the ladies will honor him with their custom. The ladies hope so too. *Noah.*

The South Carolina Legislature is Composed of 44 Lawyers, 43 Farmers, 66 Planters, 6 merchants, 4 Physicians, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Tanner, 1 Printer, and 1 Schoolmaster.

ACQUAINTANCE TABLE.

2 Glances make	1 Bow.
2 Bows - -	1 How d'ye do.
6 How d'ye do's	1 Conversation.
4 Conversations	1 Acquaintance.

Progress of the American Bible Society.—During the first year of the Society there were issued from its Depository, Bibles and Testaments, 6,410 *Copies.*

During the second year	17,594
" Third year	31,118
" Fourth year	41,913
" Fifth year	43,246
" Sixth year	33,470
" Seventh year	54,805
" Eighth year	60,439
" Ninth year	63,851
" Tenth year	67,134
" Eleventh year	76,734
" Twelfth year	34,607

The issues of the thirteenth year, during the first eight months, 146,000; making in all, since the organization of the Society, not far from 700,000 copies.

We find in the Baltimore papers a very long and minute account of a discovery, said to have been recently made by M de' Laforre, a distinguished French philologist, by means of which persons may be taught to read in a space of time, not exceeding forty hours, and averaging twenty five. *Nashvill Whig.*

Mr. Adams and the Eastern Federalists.

The New-York Courier thus epitomises the correspondence between Mr. Adams and certain Federalists of New-England: "The substance of the statement made by President Adams in the National Intelligencer of October 21, is this—that the leaders of the Federal party in Massachusetts had for several years prior to 1808, contemplated the dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederation—that he (Mr. Adams) knew this from evidence the most indubitable, although the charge was not proveable in a court of law.

On the 26th of last November, Harrison Gray Otis, Israel Thorndike, T. H. Perkins, William Prescott, Daniel Sargent, John Lowell, William Sullivan, Charles Jackson, Warren Dutton, and Benjamin Pickman, the most distinguished leaders of the Eastern Federalists at the period alluded to, (1808,) addressed a letter to Mr. Adams. This letter was also signed by H. Cabot, by C. C. Parsons, son of the late Theophilus Parsons, and by Franklin Dexter, son of the late Samuel Dexter—guardians of the honor of their departed fathers.

In this letter, the gentlemen above mentioned, in behalf of themselves, their deceased friends, and the Eastern Federal party, request Mr. Adams to state,

First, Who are the persons designated as leaders of the Federal party in Massachusetts in the year 1808, whose object was and had been for several years, a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a separate confederation; and,

Secondly, the whole evidence on which that charge is founded.

The gentlemen proceed to declare, in a most solemn manner, that they have never *known* or *suspected* that a design to dissolve the Union was ever entertained by the dominant party in Massachusetts, in the year 1808, or *by any other party*, adding that in this way only can they refute, or even answer, the charge, until they see it fully and particularly stated, and know the *evidence* on which it is founded.

On the 30th December last, Mr. Adams replied to the above named gentlemen. In his answer, he refuses to recognise them as the representatives of the Massachusetts Federal party, because they have not produced their credentials, nor assigned any good reason for appearing without them, but more particularly because their introduction of that party in the question is gratuitous! He says that the statement in the Intelligencer spoke not of the Federal *party*, but of certain leaders of that party, and that he acquits the great body of that party of participating, and even of believing in the designs imputed to those leaders.

Mr. Adams declines furnishing names and evidence, and supposes a variety of cases why he is not bound to do so;—that the charge is not proveable in a court of law, and that he is amenable to the laws of the land—that the correspondence which would prove the guilt of the persons concerned may have been burned, that men's memories may have forgotten that such correspondence ever existed—that perhaps none of the gentlemen who have addressed him on this subject had any thing to do with the nefarious project—that people may still be living who harbored this design twenty-five years ago, and who having seen the error of their ways, would be glad to wash their memories clean—and that some of the conspirators may be dead, and that their reputations might suffer needlessly by disclosing their names.

Mr. Adams says that a sense of duty may, at some future day, perchance, induce him to disclose the evidence in his possession—but that he shall exercise his own judgment as to selecting that day, and that it may be delayed till he himself shall have departed from life; that no array of numbers or of power shall draw him into a *premature* disclosure, or deter him from giving the proofs when his own sense of duty impels him, and that all joint correspondence between himself and the gentlemen must cease!

And with this reply, the gentlemen are left quite as much in darkness as they were before they addressed Mr. Adams. They have courted a disclosure, and stand ready to try the merits of the case, but this they cannot do until Mr. Adams chooses to give them the opportunity.

Mr. Adams' reply is followed by an appeal to the people of the U. States, signed by the gentlemen who addressed the interrogatories to Mr. A. in which that gentleman is handled with great severity.

Unless we are greatly deceived, the publication in question will put the finishing seal upon Mr. Adams' popularity, even in his own New England, and that he will retire from the Presidential chair, without the regret or commiseration of any portion of the community, except those who looked up to him for office and emolument.

It is said that Governor Forsyth, of Georgia, has transferred all the bills of the Darien Bank, belonging to the state, to the Central Bank, with a view of throwing them into circulation. This has given great offence to the Darien Bank, and they make the usual noise in such cases by the law of nature made and provided.

Rail Roads.—Messrs. Aiken & Black, who have been appointed by the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of soliciting Congress to subscribe for a portion of stock of the Company, passed through this city last week, on their route. They politely furnished us with a Report made to the President & Directors of the Company, by their committee of Inquiry, from which it appears that the materials and construction of the Road have engaged the attentive consideration of the committee. They give it as the opinion of one of the best informed practical Engineers in Europe, that in a country abounding as does ours, in forest trees of virgin growth and extensive durability, wood, as a support to plates of iron, will make to the proprietors a more profitable work than those roads which are constructed of iron bars of prodigious strength, resting on stone piers, or where stone supports for plates of iron, are resorted to. In either case, the stone and added cost of the superior weight of iron, will exceed the cost of wood, at least $4000 a mile; the interest of which, will replace the wood, once in seven years, and leave an excess.

The committee state as a cheering indication of success, that the very great extent of territory throughout which the proprietors have spontaneously consented to a voluntary cession of land and timber, has surpassed their most sanguine expectations. *Ral. Reg.*

Colombia.—The packet bring Tampico, arrived at New York, sailed from Carthagena on the 10th ult. Letters from Bogota to the 20th December state that Bolivar was soon to depart to prosecute the war against Peru; Iturbide, (son of he late Emperor of Mexico,) who recently left this country, would accompany him. A large body of troops was to proceed on the expedition; it was said 8000 were ordered from the department of Venezuela. The rebellion in Popayan was suppressed.

General Santander remained in prison at the castle near Carthagena. The family of Posadas, and that of Donna Vincente Narvaes, have been banished from Colombia; much distrust existed, and no one dared to express an opinion on the state of affairs.

Coincidence.—Mr. Jefferson was called to the Presidency, and serve out his eight years, a *widower*. The bereavement which General Jackson has recently met with, will place him in a similar situation at least in going into the Executive Chair. All our other Presidents came in and went out with their companions.

When Mr. Jefferson was inaugurated for his second term, he was eighteen days younger than Gen. Jackson will be on the fourth of March next, when, should it please God, he will enter upon the high duties to which his country has called him—and should he serve but four years, will retire from office, like Mr. Jefferson, in his sixty sixth year. *State Gaz.*

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 11th Jan. says, "this morning, *ice*, of nearly an inch in thickness, is to be seen—a rare sight here. Last night was extremely cold"

And expose of the condition State Bank of Alabama was made last month. It has $339 613 of its own notes in circulation, and $49 610 in specie to meet demands, besides $276 in counterfeit notes. Reckoning the counterfeits as specie, they issued a little over *eight* dollars in paper for one of specie. They have a considerable lot of bank furniture, bills of exchange, notes of several banks, and other wearables to make up the balance. The bank is considered in a very healthy condition by the Alabamians. We therefore put it down as prime. *Noah.*

Governor Metcalfe, the coalition Governor in Kentucky, is growing quite unpopular in that state. He makes nominations, and many of them are rejected. He has introduced a species of log-rolling I nominate Mr. such-a-one to be Chief Justice, and if you confirm that, Mr. What de-call'em I nominate to fill his place." This is killing two birds with one stone, or like Pat's patent rifle that shot east, west, south, and north, and, on a pinch, round the corner. *ib.*

Bank discussion and bank quarrelling, are all the go in Canada, as with us. A number of merchants and others in Quebec, have petitioned against the conduct of the branch of the Montreal bank, placed in the former city. They complain that it is wrong—injurious—impudent—uncharitable—illegal—irremediable—insensible—unfeeling—unpatriotic—unsound, insensible, &c. *ib.*

New-Orleans papers to the 23d ult. give an account of the death of Father Antonio De Sedilla. The funeral was to take place on the 22d, when all the papers were to be suspended for that day. The legislature and also the city council resolved to attend the funeral, as a token of respect for the high character of the deceased, and to wear crape on the arm thirty days. *ib.*

Chief Justice Marshall has informed the bar that the Supreme Court at its present term, would decline the consideration of any cause involving the discussion of a Constitutional question; there being present, but a quorum, and by reason of the probability that there will not be present at any time of the present term more than five Justices.

Cotton Oil.—A gentleman of Petersburgh, Va. has recently invented a machine which will be found a considerable acquisition to planters of cotton, as the difficulty of preparing oil from cotton seed in consequence of the quantity and absorbing quality of the integument of the kernel, will be entirely obviated. By the aid of this machine, the seed is completely hulled and prepared, and of such importance does the inventor consider it, that he is erecting a Cotton Gin for the *seed only*—the gain by the oil alone, being considered equal to one tenth of the whole. *Sav. Geor.*

The Next Administration.—The late election of Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and of Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, both warm supporters of Gen. Jackson, give to Gen. Jackson, beyond all question, a majority in the next Senate. The following list exhibits the strength of parties:

For Jackson.—Messrs. Woodbury of N. H., Dudley and Sanford, N. Y., Dickerson, N. J., Barnard, Penn., MacLane, Del., Smith, Md., Tazewell and Tyler, Va., Iredell and Branch, N. C., Smith and Hayne, S. C., Berrien and Troup, Geo., King and McKinley, Ala., Livingston, Lou., Ellis and Reed, Miss., White and Eaton, Tenn., Rowan and Bibb, Ken., Mc Lean and Kane, Illinois, and Benton, Missouri.—27

Opposition.....Messers. Holmes and Sprague of Maine, Seymour and Chase, Vt., Bell, N. H., Webster and Silsbee, Mass., Willey and Foot, Con., Knight and Robins, R. I., Freelinghuysen, N. J., Marks, Penn., Clayton, Del., Chambers, Md., Ruggles and Burnett, Ohio, Noble and Hendricks, Ind., Barton, Mo., and Johnson, Lou.—21.

Novel Expedition.—We have been informed by a Gentleman from Portsmouth, (North Carolina) that a very interesting and novel expedition has lately arrived there from Maine, consisting of *four Penobscot Indians*, with as many *bark canoes*, for the purpose of waging a war against the *Porpoises* that abound in those waters. The Indians shoot them with muskets from their canoes, and then paddle after them with such rapidity that they catch them before they sink—they then carry them ashore on Bacon Island where they extract the oil, and ship it to market. They are said to be making money very fast. If there are any of our *Merchants* who deal in *Porpoise Oil*, they can probably be supplied with any quantity. Some of it, we understand, has been mistaken for *Sperm Oil*. Echo.

Mr. Crawford.—We are gratified to learn that our distinguished fellow citizen Wm. H. Crawford, continues to improve in health greatly, and that his spirits are even now enlivened to their wonted pitch; and our readers may rest assured, that this assertion rests upon the best authority that can be given.

Savannah Georgian, 14th inst.

THE POOR GREEKS.

A Smyrna article of the 2d of December says, that the Turks have deluged the Island of Crete with the blood of Christians. The Mahometans persuaded that when there shall be no Greeks in their country there will be no reason for separating it from the Ottoman dominion, have conceived the project of exterminating this race of people, and in two days massacred from one thousand to twelve hundred people in the city of Candia alone. Scarce a sufficient number of Christains were left to drag the carcasses of their countrymen to the sea. At Suda, at Spina Louga, and at Retimo, all who were not Mahometans were put to the sword. It is said that this horrible massacre was prepetrated in consequence of a secret order of the Grand Seignor, who has formed the project of extirpating Christianity throughout his empire.

An article from Corfu, Dec. 12, says that Redschid Pacha, of Janina, having been called to Constantinople, to advise on the measures of preserving the Grecian Provinces, a vast insurrection had broken out in his territory. All Etolia, Acarnania, the mountainous country of Thessaly and Pireus as far as Ochris, are in arms.

Mr. Quincy, the new President of Harvard University, intends making a tour of observation to all the principal colleges in the country, preparatory to entering upon the duties of his office.

It is computed that the loss of the Brazilian commerce, by Buenos Ayrean captures during the late war, was 25,000,000 of dollars.

A meeting of the farmers of several of the townships of Pennsylvania has been held, to memorialize Congress for further protection of Potatoes and Barley of domestic growth!!

Salisbury:

MARCH 3, 1829.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

Mr. White: If you can at any time find room for the following, you will please give it an insertion in your paper.

Every good Minister of Christ is continually caring for the spiritual welfare of his flock; is it not reasonable, then, that the people should, with a corresponding anxiety, care for the temporal welfare of their minister? But it is to be lamented that there are many good people who never spend a thought about the matter. Easy, themselves, and enjoying many comforts, they never once inquire how the Pastor lives in these hard times. While he labours with unremitting zeal for our eternal happiness, do we communicate to him a sufficient portion of this world's goods for the support of himself and his family?

In what manner ministers should live, persons of any liberality of sentiment will in general agree. Consider what ideas people in this country entertain of the character of a minister, and of the appearance he should make in society. Some regard is due to it. All show and splendour are entirely out of the question; they neither suit him nor his office. The other extreme is equally improper: As Christ's servant should not be a gaudy fop, so neither ought he to be a squalid beggar. His dress, and that of his family, should be decent; his habitation such as a person of the middle rank in society might enter without thinking himself degraded thereby; and he should be enabled to procure himself and his family not only the bare necessaries, but the conveniencies of life in frugal moderation. To these, his talents, his education, his application to study, and the labour of office, lay an unanswerable claim. Ordinary attention to business in mechanics or tradesmen, with a moderate share of abilities, will procure him more. Where there are large congregations, of two or three hundred persons, he should receive a sufficiency to be able to give his children a good education, to put them out apprentices and support them during that time, and, likewise, be forward in contributing to every good work in favour of religion and benevolence: if he should, likewise, have it in his power to leave behind him, to his wife and children, a few hundred dollars for their support, is it too much? He must be a man of talents, prudence, and labour, to raise and keep up such congregations: and the exercise of these talents in any other employment, would have bidden fair for opulence. It is hard, indeed, if two or three different congregations cannot do all this without laying any unreasonable burden on themselves.

Such are the claims made in behalf of the ministers of the gospel: are they unreasonable? Let the principles of equity decide. I plead not for favour, but for justice. But it may be proper to inquire what provision is actually made for their support. The writer is grieved to state, that the inquiry will present a very painful view of things. Some may be surprised to hear him assert, with confidence, that there are but few out of the many Ministers that can lay by one penny of their annual salary: many of the ministers who have families, cannot live upon their income; and if they have no private property, or do not follow some other employment, are subject to run in debt. Whether this be the provision which is suitable for the laborious and faithful ministers of Jesus Christ, let every man of a liberal, nay, of an equitable mind, seriously consider and judge. I am confident that I speak to a class of men who need only to have matters fairly represented, in order to produce a change for the better.

A Friend to the cause of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Mr. White: Sir, in your paper of the 20th inst. you were pleased to make an honorable mention of *C. F. Daniels*, Esq. one of the editors of the Camden (S. C.) Journal. It has been my good fortune to be well acquainted with that gentleman; and most cheerfully do I accord with you in sentiment in relation to his talents, wit, and the happy faculty with which he is gifted, of writing humorously upon any subject which might engross his discriminating and well cultivated mind. But, Sir, these are only a few of the excellencies which my friend is most happily possessed of: In the various circles of private life, he is much respected and esteemed; and for purity of Language, unassuming but agreeable manners, combined with a gentlemanly deportment, he has no superior; as a friend, he is at all times sincere, and totally divested of any thing approaching to dissimulation, or in other words a disposition to deceive, when *deception* might be viewed as a crime. Doubtless the Camden Journal will be ably conducted; and it must flourish and do well under Mr. D's. control and management, as his talents, in conjunction with his literary acquirements, are such as will enable him to do ample justice to any branch of business in which he might from time to time be engaged. In conclusion, I will merely add, that nothing would be more beneficial to our country (politically) than in the procurement of such talented and able men, (as is the subject of these remarks) to conduct the editorial department of her Public Journals. *A Subscriber.*

There are six Sunday Schools in Chesterfield District, S. C. containing about 400 scholars: most of these schools have been established during the last year.

New Bank of Georgia—The "Central Bank" of Georgia, incorporated at the recent session of the Legislature of that state, has two most excellent provisions in its charter: One is, that no loan is to be made to any one person, or corporate body, over 2500 dollars; another is, that no officer nor director of the bank is allowed to obtain a loan, nor their names to be received as endorsers. This is very good. It would have been well had such provisions been inserted in our North Carolina bank charters: for in that event we should not now have seen them in such a higglety-pigglety condition,—nor the people of the state so interminably involved with them.

Horrible.—A woman in Montreal, Canada, lately cut the throats of five of her children! She was thought to be insane, caused by the death of her husband. She was put to jail; only one of the children died; the others were expected finally to recover.

A destructive fire occured in Knoxville, Tenn. on the 16th ult. Five brick buildings were burnt to the ground, with all the out-buildings; besides a frame dwelling, and its appendages; several other very valuable houses were with difficulty saved from the devouring element: the loss was very heavy and afflictive to many individuals; the precise amount not stated: the fire originated in a Mr. Crew's smoke house. Messrs. Wm. Swann, Robert Park, Joseph Jackson, John R. Nelson, Jacob Harding, William Morrow, Luke Mitchell, and Mr. Frey, were the principal sufferers.

Duelling.—By a decision of the supreme court of Tennessee, (the opinion delivered by Judge Catron,) the killing of a man in a duel is declared to be, in the eye of the law, wilful and malicious *murder!* By this decision, any member of the bar who may give or accept a challenge, will be deprived of his privilege as a counsellor and attorney in the courts of that state. The case was an appeal from Maury circuit court, where the appellant was stricken from the roll as an attorney of the court, for having accepted a challenge and fought a duel. Most righteous judgment. Is such the law, and the *practice*, in North Carolina? NO!

State of Delaware.—The Delaware Gazette complains bitterly of the election of Mr. Clayton to the U. S. Senate from that state. It calls him as unprincipled a politician as there is in that state, or the U. States; and says he has been the prime manager in prostituting the patronage of the state in furthering the cause of Mr. Adams there; and it concludes by exclaiming, "we blush for the character of our state, at seeing such a creature placed in such a situation." We presume it is the same in Delaware as elsewhere, with the Adams party: that is, to make the most profitable use of the remnant of power in their hands; they never stop at *any* means to accomplish their purposes; their course and conduct during the recent contest for the Presidency, bears us out in this declaration.

The Executive and Judicial departments of the government of Delaware, are composed of Charles Polk, Gov.; Samuel M. Harrington, Secretary of State; James Rodgers, Attorney Gen.; Ezekiel Cowgill, State Treasurer; Spencer Williams, Auditor of Accounts; Nicholas Ridgely, Chancellor; Kenzey Johns, chief justice, Isaac Davis, Joseph G. Rowland, Edward Dingle associate judges of the Supreme Court. Thomas Clayton, chief justice, Wm. B. Cooper, Jacob Stout, Arnold Naudain, associate judges of the court of common pleas.

Husband and Wife.—A bill has passed the lower house of the Maryland legislature, by a vote of 42 to 19, which provides that a husband, or wife, 'who has been separated by law from bed and board for *seven years*, to marry again, whosoever seemeth good in their own eyes."

Salaries.—On our first page, will be found the speech of Mr. Jones, from this county, in the last legislature, against the reduction of the Judges' salaries. It will be seen that Mr. J. happily ridicules the "penny-wise, pound-foolish," policy of driving all the respectable legal talent in the State from the bench. Sarcasm is, perhaps, the most potent weapon, on such occasions, to combat parsimonious opinions with.

Cobbling.—A Mr. A. F. Stacy, (a genuine son of St. Crispin, we take it) advertises thus in the last Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette: "The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Jackson, that he designs starting a *Cobbling Shop*, as there is scarcely any thing worn in this place but store boots and shoes, and they of the meanest kind." Mr. Stacy's complaint is not alone applicable to Jackson: "store boots and shoes," in the greatest profusion, are to be found in all the country stores throughout the Southern and Western States; as are the manufactures of most other mechanics: consequently, the mechanics find it difficult to get rich in the way of their vocation.

Anti-duelling.—We are gratified to learn, from the last Camden Journal, that an Anti-Duelling Association has been formed in that place; and that some of the most distinguished citizens of that section of the state—those who are known and respected for age, talents, and wealth,—have become members. Col. James Deas, President; Col. John Boykin, sen. Col. James Chesnut, Vice Presidents; Dr. George Reynolds, secretary and treasurer; Col. John Carter, Maj. Wm. M'Willie, James C. Doby, Esq. Col. John Chesnut, Maj. John Canty, James R. Douglass, Esq. and Dr. E. H. Anderson, standing committee. A constitution was adopted; in the preamble of which it is declared to be the object of the society "to suppress the unlawful practice of Duelling, viewing it as an unjustifiable exposure of human life, uncalled for by the legitimate laws of honor," &c. Success to their laudable efforts in the cause of humanity, of their country and their God. We hope the friends of civilization, of morality and good order, will unite to form an association of the kind in Salisbury: and put out of countenance the barbarous custom of people's murdering one another, through a false notion of sustaining their *honor!*

Fires.—The dwelling-house, smoke-house, and some other out-buildings, of Capt. Gillespie Culbertson, 12 or 13 miles north-west of this town, were burnt down on Friday, 20th ult. Part of Mr. Culbertson's furniture, provisions, &c. were also destroyed.

And on Saturday, 21st, the large lumber-house, (formerly the dwelling) smoke-house, and other out-houses, of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, were destroyed by fire. Provisions, spun cotton, furniture, and various other articles of value, to a large amount, were burnt in the buildings. Five or six buildings, in all, were destroyed. Her large new dwelling was also in imminent danger of destruction.

Mr. Culbertson's house caught from a spark that fell on the roof, at mid-day, while the family were inside, and did not observe the fire till it had made such progress as to baffle all efforts to extinguish it. We have not learned, precisely, the cause of the fire at Mrs. Kelly's; but understand it was communicated to the building through a hole in the chimney, which was an inside one.

We also learn, that the house of Mr. Samuel Lucky, in this county, 14 or 15 miles north-west of here, was burnt down, on Friday, with all its contents: And a house belonging to Col. E. D. Austin, near the bridge over Dutchman creek, in the Forks, and occupied by a man whose name we have not learned, was, while he was absent attending the funeral of his wife, entirely consumed, with the whole of the contents.

Perhaps the citizens of this county never suffered so much from fire in one season, as they have this winter. At the time these fires occurred, the weather was cold, dry, and very windy; which favored the devouring element in its ravages of the property of our citizens.

GREAT turnips.....again.—Our friend of the Camden Journal must have seen that we had already "hauled in our horns about great turnips," ere his advice for us to do so had met our sight. Our Concord turnip has been outshown all around us—in Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia: so we "knock under." But perhaps we hav'nt the right *breed*: if not, will our South Carolina neighbors supply us?—They excel, too, we understand, in another *growth*—fevers, chills, and agues, of the biggest and most luxuriant kind, are produced in their rich soil, in the greatest abundance. Those common to this state, are small, stunted, little yellow things, not unlike a worm-eaten crab apple.

Printer to the Senate.—On the 19th ult. Gen. Duff Green, editor of the U. States Telegraph, was elected Printer to the Senate of the U. States. The vote stood thus:

For Duff Green	24
For Gales & Seaton	16
Majority for Green	8

Gen. Green now has the printing of both houses; and if he is prudent, he will realize a competence for himself and family. This much he deserves, at the hands of the Republican party, for whom he has been a perfect packhorse and faithful servant for four years past.

Gen. William Carroll is announced as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee: Gen. Houston, the present Gov. is also a candidate for re-election. The contest will be a hard one.

General Scott.—It is said (says the New-York Morning Courier) that General Scott on leaving Washington placed his resignation in the hands of a friend, with instructions to tender it to the President on the 4th of March, if on that day Major General Macomb be in command of the army. *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

New-Orleans Market, Jan. 30—The arrival of Cotton during the previous week was 8832 bales—and the quantity cleared at 7356—making an increase in stock, including all on shipboard not cleared, of 1476 bales: The finer qualities had declined a shade on the last rates. Ordinary was selling at 9¼ a 9½ cents, middling 9¾ a 10, fair 10¼ a 10¾, good fair 11 a 11½, good and fine 12 a 13.

Sugar.—There had been cleared 3736 hhds. The demand, by the crop on the plantation, and price, had not materially varied for the last three weeks. Molasses were abundant, and heavy engagements have been made to be delivered when the planters finish grinding. The current price was 18 cents per gallon.

Flour.—The ruling price of the week was $8. Holders were firm in anticipating a further improvement—3205 bls had arrived during the week.

Cotton.—The Mercantile Advertiser says—An account of the Liverpool Cotton Market to the 1st of January, is received by a house in New York via Havre. The stock of cotton at Liverpool of all kinds was 294,000 bales, being about 40,000 bales less than on the 1st of Jan. 1828. The stock of American descriptions, was 70,000 less than last year. The market was dull. New Uplands, denominated *good* in the Liverpool standard, were at 6 3-8d.

From Caracas.—Caracas papers to the 24th of January, have been received at Philadelphia. They contain a decree of Bolivar dated Nov. 21st, opening the ports of Colombia to Spanish goods, both of the mother country and her colonies, in neutral vessels, provided no Spaniard is master or supercargo. One article in the decree, promises, that in case Spain will open her ports to the products of Colombia, in Colombia vessels, the measure shall be reciprocated.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13.

From the Pacific.—Captain Stewart, of the brig Post Captain, arrived yesterday from the port of Valparaiso, has furnished us with several papers from that city to the 8th November. The South American Gazette of the 7th, mentions with pleasure the arrival of an express at Lima on the last of Sept. with a copy of a commission granted to Col. O'Leary, Aid of Bolivar, to negotiate an armistice, between Colombia and Peru, as a basis for a lasting treaty of peace. A safe conduct for Lima was requested by that officer. We cannot but hope that pacific intentions are indeed meditated by Bolivar, though the tone of his proclamations at a date some weeks subsequent to that was of a different character. Accounts from Conception of October 28th, represented that province as in danger of an Indian war, and quite unprotected. Under date of Paz, August 9th, we have official information from Ramon Loaysa, of his having been raised to the Presidency in the province of Bolivia, by the people and troops, who had, on that day, turned out all the officers under the obnoxious Bolivian constitution. He notified Gen. Aparico of these events, who was in the province of Puno with a Peruvian army, requesting his assistance in securing order. This, however, the latter very properly declined to do, saying that Peru had undertaken nothing further than to deliver Bolivia from a foreign yoke; and warning Loaysa to beware lest he placed any obstacles in the way of the adjustment of affairs according to the general wish. The new Chilian constitution makes every Chilian eligible to office, and allows of no privileged classes. It also provides for a General Convention, to be held in 1836 to reform and add to the Constitution. The Hon. Samuel Larned presented his credentials to the Chilian Government on the 16th Sept. and was recognized as Charge from the United States.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, Feb. 12.—By the Br. ship Nimrod, Atkins, from Liverpool, we received at a late hour, (3 o'clock) our files of Liverpool papers to the 5th and London to the 3d Jan. inclusive. They contain no political intelligence of the least interest.

Gen. Smyth.—A rather curious *expose* has been made by Mr Wright of Ohio, in his speech on Mr. Smyth's proposed amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Smyth's plan, it will be recollected, is to limit the Presidency to one term. While this proposition was under discussion, the following notes were received—one of them, at least, if not both, we believe, by Mr. Storrs of New York:

"(CONFIDENTIAL.)"

"Ought not every gentleman, who thinks that "he may one day have a fair claim to the Presidential Chair, be on the alert to double his chances?"

"(CONFIDENTIAL.)"

"Suppose that a gentleman should conceive that he will at some future day, say 21 or 30 years, have a fair claim to the Presidential Chair, would he not do well to reflect that 6 times 8 makes 48, and 6 times 4 only 24 years, so that if six citizens stand before him he has no chance according to usage and the Constitution as it stands at present, and that if changed according to the proposed amendment he will."

These notes are in the hand writing of the valiant general,—and, indeed, he does not deny that he is the author. He requests, however, a suspension of public opinion, and says he will prove himself blameless. And we patiently wait the General's reply, hoping, in charity, that it will be more satisfactory than his explanation of the Apocalypse. This is not the first time, by the way, that he has got himself in a quandary. *Phenix Gaz.*

MEXICO.

We have received additional papers and letters from Mexico, some of them of nigh authority, which tend to throw light upon the recent movements in that country, as connected with the election of Guerrero. It appears that the party which supported Pedrazza was principally composed of the old Spaniards and their immediate descendants. Being in possession of the greater portion of the wealth of the country, although comparatively insignificant in point of numbers, they had the power to influence the legislatures of the states, and even that of the federation, beyond the efforts of the great mass of the population. Guerrero was the favourite candidate of the people; but as the election of a President was not submitted directly to their decision, they could not indicate their choice in any other way than by a simultaneous rising throughout the union, when they ascertained that their wishes were defeated.

This very fact indicates that though the people of Mexico are far behind us in moral and political knowledge, the fiery spirits of the South could not content themselves even with the prospect of one ruling over them who was not their choice. It is alleged that Pedrazza and his party employed corruption and intrigue in the attempt to reach the administration of Mexico. The character of Pedrazza is represented as ambitious, vindictive, secret and intriguing. On the other hand, Guerrero was the popular idol of the day. The people never suspected that he could be defeated in his election till they were made acquainted with the partial result of the voting by the Legislature in the several states. They then lost all patience—became ungovernable raised a commotion, and effected a total demolition to all the intrigues of the Spanish party. When the new Congress came to look for the votes of the states, said to be given for Pedrazza it was found that they had been all lost in the tumults of the people. They immediately proceeded to the election of a President, and Guerrero was elevated to that office without opposition. It appears also, that the proceedings which resulted in that choice, were conducted according to the Constitution, however much violence may have preceded the meeting of Congress.

Guerrero assumes the administration in April next, and we are assured that he will be one of the most popular Chief Magistrates Mexico has ever had. In his feelings, he is not favorable to the governments of Europe, as being in their form and action less congenial to his views and sentiments. It is now believed, that the country will settle down in peace and tranquility; that commerce, agriculture and the arts will flourish under the new administration. It is hoped, that such may be the result. *N. Y. Enquirer.*

Congressional Anecdote.—During Mr Jefferson's administration syrup was provided in the Capitol for the refreshment of the members of Congress. This was furnished and charged under the head of *stationery*. The National Intelligencer tells us, that a member, who did not like the beverage, jocosely remarked, that he should be very glad if the officers of the House would provide a little whiskey for those who preferred it, and charge it to the account of *fuel*. *Alex. Gazette.*

The New York Commercial says there are now in that city *between three and four thousand* retailers of *liquid fire!* We need not wonder at the commission of crime, and the frightful ravages of disease, when facts like these are known.

Great Fire at Savannah.—By the last Southern mail, information is received of an extensive and distressing conflagration in Savannah, by which it is said upwards of forty houses were consumed and much distress produced. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The New President.—The joint committee of the two houses of congress, on informing Gen Jackson of his election as President of the United States, addressed the Gen. thro' their chairman, Mr. Taz will, received the following reply:

SIR: The notification that I have been elected President of the United States for four years, from the 4th of March next, which, by the directions of the Senate and House of Representatives, you have so politely presented, is received with feelings of the deepest sensibility.

I desire you to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress, my acceptance of the high trust which has been conferred by my fellow-citizens, with an acknowledgment of the responsibility which it enjoins, and that I can make no suitable return for so flattering a proof of their confidence and attachment. All that I can offer, is my willingness to enter upon the duties which they have confided to me, with an earnest desire to execute them in a manner the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our common country: and to the attainment of these objects, shall my unceasing efforts be directed.

I beg you, Sir, to convey to the Senate and House of representatives, assurances of my respect and regard.

In the House of Representatives, a decisive question has at length been taken on the bill to authorise the establishment of toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and otherwise to provide for keeping it in repair; and the bill has passed its third reading, by a majority of 24 votes.

The New-York Enquirer states that Commodore Potter will probably return to the United States in April next.

The bill reported by the Select Committee for the relief of James Monroe, appropriates $37.838, to be paid to him out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Nat. Jour. 17th ult.

Commodore Porter.—The numerous friends of the gallant Porter, will learn with pleasure, that it is not improbable but he may return from Mexico to the United States sometime in April or May next. During the late convulsions in that republic, his moderate and dignified conduct has given great satisfaction to all parties. Guerrero, the President elect, who succeeds Victoria in April, is friendly to the Commodore, and has a high opinion of his merit and talents. It is believed that the finances of the Mexican republic will not support a permanent navy on a strong and efficent footing. Their intestine troubles have prevented their treasury from being replenished, and the condition of old Spain has removed all dread from that quarter.

Hydrophobia.—Two distressing cases of hydrophobia, occurred near Norfolk not long since, A young man named Joshua Brown, aged 24 years, was bitten by a rabid dog the latter part of last September, and apprehensive of the situation of the dog at the time he applied the *snake stone*, felt relieved from it, and supposed no danger existed. Soon after Christmas, however, he was attacked with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, said he was going *mad*, and in a few days died in the manner he had predicted. He is said to have been an exemplary young man.—The same dog before he was killed, also bit a woman who likewise died in the same distressing manner.

The House of Representatives yesterday took up the Appropriation Bills, which have been postponed till an unusually late period of the session. There seems to be a strong disposition to oppose some of the items; but it is to be hoped that the inclination to speech-making will not be indulged to an extent which will place in danger the country itself, by arresting the wheels of the government. *Nat. Jour. 20th.*

Murder.—A coroner's inquest was held in Edgecomb county, in this state, on Thursday, 12th inst. on the body of *Soloman Bartlett*, a free mulatto: verdict that he came to his death by blows inflicted upon him with sticks by Ezekiel and Redding Staton, two brothers.

Free Press.

The Rev. *Stephen Olin*, late Professor in Franklin College, Georgia, has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate, as Secretary of Legation to Great Britain.

Snow.—It may this year with truth be said that "winter lingers in the lap of spring;" for on Saturday last, we had another fall of snow;—the ground was completely whitened. Upon the whole, the winter may be said to have been more than usually inclement, for this latitude.

The bill reported for the relief of the orphan children of the late Robert Fulton appropriates 5000 dollars, with interest from the 25th of February, 1815, on account of the services of their late father, in superintending the construction of a steam frigate at New York, in the years 1814 and 1815.

Nat. Jour. 18th ult.

MARRIED,

At Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Thursday, 19th ult. by the Rev. John Witherspoon, Thos. Thompson, Esq. merchant of that place, to Miss Louisa Manly, of Chatham county.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Feb. 27th.—Cotton [in seed] 1¼ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 30 to 50, whiskey 22 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, February 18th.—Cotton 8 to 8 30 bacon 6 to 8, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 15 to 20, corn 34 to 35, flaxseed 90, flour 6.25 to 7.00, lard 7½, molasses 40, sugar 10 to 12½ salt 80 to 90, tallow 8, wheat 1.35, whiskey 25 to 26.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. pre mum, Cape Fear, 1½ a 2 ditto.

Charleston, Feb. 16......Cotton 8 to 9½ cents, flour 9½ whiskey, 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 6½, hams 9 best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 43 to 45, corn 45 a 48, coffee 12½ to 15....N. Carolina bank bills 1 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Camden, Feb. 21...Cotton 7.50 to 8½, flour 5½ a 6½ for that made at Camden mills, wheat $1, corn 37½ to 40, oats 30, salt 87½

Baltimore, Feb. 20.....Flour $8 to 10.00, cotton 8½ to 10, whiskey 24 to 25½, bacon 7 to 11.

Richmond, Virg. Feb. 20...Cotton 8½ a 9½, flour 7.75 to 8, wheat 1.45 a 1.47½, corn 45 a 47½, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 29 to 30, old peach do 90 a 1, whiskey 27 to 28, leaf tobacco 9 to 12½. North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2½, Georgia 2½ a ½.

Petersburg, Virg. Feb. 20.—Cotton 8 to 9½, flour 8.50 to 9, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt $1, tobacco 3.25 to 8.00, wheat 1.55 to 1.62½, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 2½, S. Carolina 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½—Darien 5.

Columbia, S. C. Feb. 20.—Cotton 8½ to 9, flour 6 to 8½, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87...North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent discount.

Newbern, Feb. 14...Cotton 8 a 8½, flour 7.50 to $8, wheat $1, bacon 5 to 7, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

New-York, Feb. 13th.—Cotton 9¾, to 11¼ flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 26 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 4½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 2½, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

I will Exchange

A TRACT of Land, lying on Wolf River, Fayette county, Tennessee, for one in the vicinity of Salisbury, of nearly equal value. Satisfactory reference as to quality can be had by letters in my possession. My tract contains 708 acres. H. C. JONES.

N. B. Proposals in my absence can be left with the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

H. C. J.

Salisbury, March 2, 1829 3t58

To the Public.

WHEREAS *Joseph Webb* has advertised in a paper called the "Yadkin and Catawba Journal," that my son, Christopher Irvin, *stole* a certain bay horse from him on the 17th inst.: now this is to certify, that said Webb told me, in the presence of my family, on the evening of that very day, that he and said Christopher Irvin *exchanged* horses in the back streets of the town of Salisbury: And further, that said Webb more than once stated, in the presence of my family, previous to the time above mentioned, that the horse in question belonged to Christopher Irvin, and that he should have him, whenever he wished. With what propriety, then, said Webb can charge my son with *stealing* the horse, the public will judge for themselves. ELIZABETH IRVIN.

Feb. 26th, 1829. 1w

Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties

JESSE KERBY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l Kerby, vs. William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1928. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 700 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l. Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*

Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829 11t66

COME AND SETTLE UP.

ALL person having papers in the hands of the subscriber, are requested to present their rec'pts. as soon as possible, and take up their papers, as he has declined doing any more business as an officer, and wishes to make settlement. JACOB S. MYERS.

Febv. 24th, 1829. 6t61

CAUTION.....All persons are cautioned against trading for a certain note of hand, given by me to John Rouch, for 100 dollars, and dated 8th January, 1829; as it was obtained by fraud, and I am determined not to pay it, unless I am compelled by law. A. HATCH.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1829. 3t56

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent,*

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

REMOVAL.

Thomas Dickson, *Tailor*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his Shop from the stand he has for a year or two occupied, to Mr. Thomas Allison's building, in the room recently occupied by E. Dickson, as a Shoemaker's Shop, on Main street, south side, a few doors from the Court House, and immediately opposite Mr. Edward Cress' and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Stores, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, on the shortest notice, and lower than has been done in the place for several years.

Having made arrangements for receiving periodically, from Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, the latest Fashions in those cities, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing Gentlemen in full Dress, showing the *colors* of the cloths worn, &c.; he feels confident of being able to accommodate gentlemen with fancy Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests, that will be as fashionably *cut*, and as well *made*, as can be done in the place.

Orders for every description of Tailoring, which may be sent from a distance, will be most faithfully executed according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

Salisbury, Feb. 12*th*, 1829. 4t38

To the Public.

WE the undersigned having been called on to attend Capt. Robert Sloan, deceased, in his last illness; and having heard a report in circulation, calculated to injure the reputation of Mrs. Margaret Sloan, wife of said deceased; feel it a duty which we owe to injured innocence, as well as a duty we owe to ourselves and the publick, to declare what our opinion is with regard to the cause of his death. Our means of judging has not only been derived from a constant attendance on him during his last illness, but we have had the advantage of a *Post Mortem* examination, which resulted in the following conclusion, viz: a violent cold which seized upon his lungs, and a liver much diseased. We are of opinion that his Liver was the primary seat of disease; that it had been probably affected for years; that in consequence of the deranged state of that organ, the spleen and the whole thoracic viscera had become very much deranged. During our attention and subsequent examination, we had no reason to believe that any thing had ever been given him to cause his sickness or death, but that it was natural disease, guided by an over-ruling Providence.

Certified, by D. R. DUNLAP,
P. C. CALDWELL,
S. M. CALDWELL,
2t56
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1829. THOMAS HARRIS.

Lots and Houses for Sale

IN MORGANTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a Lot and New Buildings, joining the Town of Morganton, situate 150 yards from the court house, at the forks of two public roads, leading north and north-west of said Town.

The new house lately built by John Roane, with two rooms above, and the same below stairs, with a fire place in each; and one room below stairs between the dwelling-house and kitchen. There are on the lot a good kitchen, with stone chimneys, good smoke-house, paled garden, and stables, &c.: all newly built in the years 1827 and 1828: the house has to it two brick chimneys, one of them built with a fire place above and below on the outside, intended to have built to it an addition when necessary.

Terms: either cash notes or likely young negroes, as may be agreed on.

He would also sell the house in which he now lives, being a large two story house, just finished and painted, with all the necessary buildings on the lot; a good orchard, well, stables, &c. Terms, cash. He will sell low for cash, or young likely negroes. Application should be made immediately to the subscriber, who will be at home all spring, excepting three first weeks in April. WILLIAM ROANE.

Morganton, 7th Feb. 1829. 54-56.58.60

N. B.—Also, a small tract of *Wood Land*, adjoining, is offered for sale.

A SALE OF VALUABLE

Green River Lands.

STATE of North Carolina, Supreme Court, December term, 1828: Kesannah Pickett and others, *vs.* Susannah Johns and others. By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made in said cause, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of *Land* and *Plantation*, lying in Rutherford county on both sides of Green River, where the Road to Mills's Gap crosses the said River, now in occupancy of James M'Kinny. The tract contains, it is supposed, about 1000 acres; of which, a large proportion is dry swamp, of a quality excelled by none on the River. On the tract are good orchards of fruit; and adjoining it, is a most excellent range for stock. It is advantageously situated for a *Tavern*, and has been valued at from 6000 to $8000.

Terms of sale: purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from the day of sale; and to be secured by bonds, payable to me, with approved securities; no title will be made till the payment of the purchase money, and then only under the direction of the Court.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*

Raleigh, Jan. 24*th*, 1829. 5t56

Aaron Sherill's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January sessions, 1829, of Lincoln county court, as Executor of the last will and testament of Aaron Sherill, late of said county dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 3t57

ANTHONY LONG, *Exe'r.*

February 14*th*, 1829.

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } *Exr's.*
NATHAN CORNELL, }

May 20*th*, 1828. 3m67

Eagle Hotel,

WAYNESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, two hundred yards east of the Court House, (Wayne county, N. C.) for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, and all others who may favor him with their company. There will be no pains spared on his part to render them comfortable. His table shall be furnished with the best that the Market affords, and an attentive hostler will be provided. JNO. R. BLEDSOE.

February 1*st*, 1829. 3t56

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, *Cutlery*,
Hardware, *Groceries*, *&c.*.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for *CASH* or *COTTON*; or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves

COWAN & REEVES.

Wood Grove, Sept. 1*st*, 1828. 6mt59

Albert Torrence,

HAVING associated himself with *Horton & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton, & Co.* in Fayetteville, and A. TORRENCE & Co. in Salisbury.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

Are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they offer low for *cash*. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts. 5t

January 12*th*, 1829. A. TORRENCE.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

Estate of Nath'l. Gordon.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Nathaniel Gordon, dec'd. of Wilkes county, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of officers for collection. 3t57

S. F. PATTERSON, *Executor.*
SARAH H. GORDON, *Ex'trix.*

Feb. 6th, 1829.

A certain Cure for Intemperance.

THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy: letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.

WM. L. AUSTIN.

Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3mt57

N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

State of North Carolina:

BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway *vs.* John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

3mt56 By E. A. ERWIN, *D. C.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828. Jane Morrison *vs.* Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.

3mt58 Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhyne *vs.* Michael Rhyne: Petition for divorce and allimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinan and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken, proconfesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the United States. 3mt57

LAWSON HENDERSON.

POETRY.

DEATH.

What is death? 'Tis to be free!
No more to love, or hope or fear—
To join the great equality;
Alike all are humbled there!
The mighty grave
Wraps lord and slave;
Nor pride nor poverty dares come
Within that refuge home, the tomb!

Spirit with the drooping wing,
And the ever weeping eye
Thou of all earth's kings art king!
Empires at thy footstool lie!
Beneath the strew'd
Their multitude,
Sink, like waves upon the shore;
Storms shall never rouse them more!

What's the grandeur of the earth
To the grandeur round thy throne?
Riches, glory, beauty, birth,
To thy kingdom all have gone.
Before thee stand
The won'drous band;
Bards, heroes, sages, side by side,
Who darken'd nations when they die!

Earth has hosts; but thou canst show
Many a million for her one;
Through thy gates the mortal flow
His for countless years roll'd on:
Back from the tomb
No step has come:
There fix'd, till the last thunder's sound
Shall bid thy prisoners be unbound! CROLY.

The Christian's Death-Bed.

Go child of darkness, see a Christian die;
No horror pales his lip or rolls his eye;
No dreadful doubts, or dreamy terrors start,
The hope religion pillows on his heart,
When with a dying hand he waves adieu
To all who love so well, and weep so true:
Meek, as an infant to the mother's breast
Turns fondly longing for its wonted rest,
He pants for where congenial spirits stray,
Turns to his God, and sighs his soul away.

When distress prevailed among the manufacturers of the north of England, an information had been filed against a clergyman of the name of Price for writing and distributing inflammatory pieces, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

The complaint of a Kidderminster Weaver's Wife to her Infant.

"Hush thee, my babe; thy feeble cry
Tells me that thou ere long will die.
I'm glad thou hast not lived to curse
Our cruel masters; that were worse.

"Nor will I curse them; though they be
M——rs of thyself and me;
Hush thee, my babe, close on my breast;
In death and heaven we soon shall rest.

"Our sorrows soon will cease, and we
Meet in a blest eternity;
Thy father too, escaped the snare
Of oppressors proud, will meet us there.

"Hush thee, my babe! thou wilt not live,
The living death such wages give
As tyrants offer: heaven's thy home—
Tyrants there shall never come."

MISCELLANY.

Silver Book.—In the library of Upsal, in Sweden, there is preserved a translation of the Four Gospels, printed with hot metal types, upon violet coloured vellum. The letters are silver, and hence it has received the name *Cordex Argented.* The initial letters are in gold. It is supposed that the whole was printed in the same manner as bookbinders letter the titles of books on the back. It was a very near approach to the discovery of the art of printing; but it is not known how old it is.

Mr. B——, of Westford, in this county, has been perfectly cured of the phthisic, after severely suffering under the complaint for many years. Mr. D——, also, of the same town, has been so far cured as to be able to do a good day's work at threshing or flax-dressing, and the prospect is very fair of a perfect cure. The remedy is, to take as much Benzoic Acid as would make the size of a pea, once a day going to bed, or twice a day if the complaint is severe, mixed in a little sugar. *Freeman's Journal.*

Ossian Sublimity!—The Boston anti-masonic Free Press, has the following flight, in an address to the kidnappers of William Morgan.

"Assassins!.....The bones of the martyred Morgan, bleach beneath the Cataract, but his voice is heard above its roar, and his ghost lives upon its foam, and gliding through its mist soars aloft on the mid day sunbow, that spans the torrent; and when the pale faced moon looks bloody on the earth, casts the dim shade of its thin form across your pathway."

Animated Leaves.—The author of a "Relation des Indes," relates, that in Ceylon there is a tree, the leaves of which, on being shaken from the branches, fly away like butter-flies. They have four slender legs, the two first short, the others long; the back is animated, and at the point there are two little projecting eyes. The editor of the "*Recueil des Voyages au Nord*," doubts the fact!

Never make a verbal agreement, when it can be reduced to writing.

Bells.—The Philadelphia Ariel says there is at Woodberry, New-Jersey, a small bell, used in the Academy, which was formerly used in a religious house in Saint Domingo, and which was brought to this country by a Frenchman, on the insurrection of the blacks in that Island. It was bought of him, and hung in the Academy. It is said to contain a large quantity of silver. Its sound is so perfectly clear, that, although the bell is very small, it may be heard at a distance of seven miles.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

THE BOOK OF JASHER.

Sir: Having seen in your paper, of the 8th inst. a paragraph extracted from the Bristol Gazette, announcing that an important and interesting discovery in biblical literature has been recently obtained, which will excite the attention of the christain and man of letters, viz: the Book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua, chap. 10, and 2 Samuel, chap. 1, and that it was procured at an immense expense by Alcurin, the most eminent man of his time, from the city of Gazan, in Persia, I beg leave to inform you, for the satisfaction of those biblical students who may read your paper, whether Jews or Christians, that I am in possession of the Book of Jasher in the Hebrew language, which I did not procure at an immense expense, but accident threw it in my way in meeting with an Israelite from Barbary, who presented me with it, without knowing its value, and I am now translating it into English, and it will be published shortly, with the Hebrew on one side and the English on the other, with notes critical and historical—and what is rather extraordinary, I was this day busily engaged in translation, when a glance at your paper riveted my attention to this singular and unexpected paragraph, as I had made many previous inquiries concerning it to my literary friends, and they never had heard of its existence. The Book, it seems, has been preserved by the Jews in the East, and some few copies were printed in Poland twenty years ago.

It is written in that plain and beautiful style that will sufficiently testify its antiquity, and which is the chief cause of my publishing it, with the Hebrew text attached to it; and however much I venerate the sacred Scripture, and however infinite I consider the distance between this Book and the inspired Volume which we possess, I am still bold to declare that its language is equally beautiful, and throughout one hundred and sixty pages it keeps up the same chaste, elegant, and historical style as that much admired part of Scripture—the history of Joseph. It commences with the creation of man, containing very copious accounts of Jewish records, not at all mentioned in the Scripture, and reaches as far as Joshua. The two places in Scripture wherein the Book of Jasher is mentioned, are beautifully cleared up throughout this Book, particularly that in 2 Samuel, chap. 1, v. xviii. "Also, he bade them teach the children of Judah the use of the bow, behold it is written in the Book of Jasher." It also elucidates many other parts of Scripture, and will set right some of the most perplexing parts of chronology.

But I do not suppose that it had come down to us as pure as the sacred volumes—and I have not the least doubt that some few parts of it are of a later date than the body of the book, but even these comparatively modern parts bespeak antiquity of upwards of two thousand years. I have already translated one half of the Book, having been encouraged to the task by some Christian friends, who possessed a fervent zeal for the House of Isreal, and an attachment to Hebrew literature. When I return to Liverpool, which will be shortly, I shall issue forth the prospectus of the work, and it will be published by subscription. I should therefore be glad to hear something more about the copy Alcurin obtained, and whether it be in the Persian or Hebrew language. Respectfully yours, M. SAMUEL,

Of 104, *St. James' Street, Liverpool, Kelso, November* 14, 1828.

Title Renounced.—The Rev. Adoniram Judson, Baptist Missionary in Burmah, declines the title of Doctor of Divinity, conferred on him in 1823, by the Corporation of Brown University. Mr. Judson says, "with all due deference and respect for that honourable body, I hereby resign the title." He requests his correspondents and friends no longer to apply to him this distinction.

Receipt for Salting Beef.—Salt and water have a wonderful *penchant*, chemically yclepèd affinity, for each other. Get, therefore, a tub of pure water, rain or river water is best, let it be nearly full, and put the tongs or two pieces of thin wood across it, and set your beef on them, distant about an inch from the water; heap as much salt as it will hold on your beef, let it stand for four and twenty hours; you may then take it off, and boil it, and you will find it as salt as if it had been in pickle for six weeks. *Gem.*

THE VILLAGE EDITOR.

"The Editor who wills to please,
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,
And kiss the hand that beats him;
Or, if he dares pretend to walk,
Must toe the mark that others chalk,
And cringe to all who meet him."

"The price of newspapers is reduced so low, by competition, and voluntary surrender of lawful profits, that there is no manufacture of the country which affords so poor a return of its outlay, a return too small in nine cases out of ten, to enable the proprietors to allow any compensation even to the most respectable adjunctive editorial talent. It follows, of course, that those who engage in the profession without experience, under the delusion of its being profitable itself or of their being able to make it so, by the exertion of mental ability, however zealously applied, undertake a task, in comparison with which the labor of Sisyphus was a recreation. Cheered by the smiles and friendly greetings which welcome the commencement of their task, they persevere, in the hope of commanding, in the sequel, the success which perseverance demands. It is only when their resources, and with them their strength are exhausted, that with heavy pecuniary and personal sacrifices, with blighted hopes and disappointed expectations, they retire reluctantly, but necessarily, from the unavailing struggle.

The plain truth is, that no newspaper can be sustained, beyond a brief existence, where the business of a city or district of any country, does not demand its existence and agency. No newspaper, established either for mere party purposes, or under the generous impulse of a desire to sustain a just cause in a political contest, can long survive the termination of that contest, whatever may have been its propects, its services, or its sufferings, unless the public convenience requires its continuance as a regular vehicle of intelligence.

The profession of an editor is seductive; but in proportion as it is seductive in promise, it is delucive in reality, as too many hearts of keen sensibility, implanted in breasts of pure integrity and associated with talents of the first order, can testify.

Extract from "Letters written by the late earl of Chatham, to his nephew, Thomas Pitt, Esq."

"I come now to that part of the advice I have to offer you, which most nearly concerns your welfare, and upon which every good and honorable purpose of your life will assuredly turn; I mean the keeping up in good heart the true sentiments of religion. If you are not right toward God you can never be so toward man. The noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to the test. Is gratitude in the number of man's virtues? If it be, the highest benefactor demands the warmest returns of gratitude, love and praise. *Ingratum qui dixerit, omnia dixit.* If a man wants this virtue, where there are infinite obligations to excite and quicken it, he will be likely to want all others towards his fellow creatures, whose utmost gifts are poor, compared with those he daily receives at the hands of a never-failing Almighty Friend. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," is big with the deepest wisdom. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and an upright heart, that is understanding. Hold fast therefore by this sheet-anchor of happiness, religion; you will often want it in the times of most danger, the storms and tempests of life. Cherish religion as preciously as you would fly with abhorrence and contempt superstition and fanaticism. The first is the perfection of glory and human nature; the two last the degradation and disgrace of it. Remember the essence of religion is a heart void of offence towards God and man; not subtle speculative opinions, but an active, vital principle of faith."

The Blind.....A proposition has been made in Boston, to establish a School for the education of the Blind.